AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and General Notes. On all divisions of the Big Four system the number of section men on each section has been reduced from five to three men. Lewis Krentler, an engineer on the Cincinnati division of the Big Four, died yesterday morning after a few hours' illness. Albert S. White, general freight agent of the St. Louis division of the Big Four sys-tem, with his family, spent Thanksgiving

with relatives in this city. The official report shows that the sales of coupon tickets on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road the first ten months of this year were 16 per cent. in excess of those

of the corresponding period of 1888. Howard Elliott, general freight and pass-enger agent of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern road, accompanied by his family, was in the city yesterday, and left on the afternoon train for St. Louis.

A Kansas City paper says that certain capitalists are seriously considering the building of a double track road between Kansas City and St. Louis, solely for the purpose of carrying freight at the lowest paying rates.

On Monday next the Evansville & Richmond company will put on trains between Evansville and Seymour, Ind. For the present the E. & R. people will use the depot of the J., M. & I. at the latter point for its passenger and freight station.

The travel on trains Nos. 20 and 21, over the Pennsylvania lines, has become so heavy that they have decided to put on an additional Pullman sleeping car to run between Indianapolis and New York. There is seldom a day that the present Pullman accommodation is sufficient for the demand.

E. H. Sabine, who, in early days of rail-roading in this State, had much to do with construction of Indiana railroads, now land commissioner of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass road, spent yesterday in the city. He has gone north to appoint repre-sentatives of the line in some of the larger

Major Trout, general manager of the commissary department of the Pullman company, was in the city yesterday. It is stated that Mr. Trout annually travels a larger number of miles over railroads than any other man in this country. His terri-

Sunday next the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis will put on a train which, in connection with the Louisville & Nashville, will make the run from Indianapolis to New Orleans in twenty-eight hours, and from Indianapolis to Jacksonville in twen-ty-nine and a half hours. The train will leave here at 7:40 A. M.

It is stated that the Vanderbilts are about to secure control of the New York, Ontario & Western road, which has, in the past, been a good deal of a rate-disturber for the trunk lines. In securing control of the road not only an uneasy competitor is taken care of, but the arrangements of the Canadian Pacific for getting into New York can be a good deal crippled.

Earnings of Indiana roads for the third week of November are coming in very favorably. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago shows an increase over the corre sponding week of 1888 of \$7,094; the Toledo St. Louis & Kansas City an increase of \$7,067; the Chicago & Atlantic an increase of \$8,860; the Mackey lines an increase of \$7,190.

H. B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central road, states that the road is now earning more money than at any time in its history. It could pay, he says, an 8 per cent. dividend, but the directors prefer to pay 4 per cent. per annum until the road-bed and the equipments of the line are un-excelled. He says that he would like at once 3,000 more freight cars.

The interchange in freight traffic between the north-and-south roads is at last getting on a healthy basis. The Southern roads are now about as well supplied with freight cars as are the Northern lines, and there is less holding of Northern cars on Southern roads than there has been in times past, and cars of nearly every Southern road are now frequently seen on side-tracks of Northern

The cancellation of the lease by which the American Live-stock Company secured control of 400 stock cars of the Chicago & Alton road, and which was the basis of a complaint before the interstate commission, will doubtless lead to a withdrawal of the complaint, as it is believed that pushing it further would lead to developments which would not be favorable to some of the West-

Car-service associations are now estab-tablished at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Chicago, and at four of the points cars are being loaded and unloaded with more promptness than ever before. These asso-ciations are established especially to en-force demurrage after a reasonable time has been given to load and unload cars, and most of the shippers at the points named are taking kindly to the arrange-

The ticket scalpers are not alarmed that one of the veteran scalpers proposes to rid the country of ticket scalpers if the chair-man of the Central Traffic and Interstate Railway Associations will give him a sal-ary of \$12,000 a year for so doing. The scalpers say that there are as bright men among the general passenger agents of the roads which have been fighting the scalpers since 1865, as there are in the country, and they have not been able to freeze out the scalpers at any prominent railroad point.

Cleveland attorney tells a reporter of the Leader, of that city, that the application made to the federal courts at Indianapolis, last Saturday, by the first mortgage bondholders of the Ohio, Indiana & Western, for the appointment of a receiver for that property, adds an element of great uncertainty to the future of that road. Mr. Barnard, the new general manager of the road, is the prospective son-in-law of Pres-ident Ingalls, of the Big Four, and is operating the property in intimate conjunc-tion with the Big Four, to the advantage of both. But by this pending foreclosure proceeding the control of the Big Four seems threatened.

A railroad official and financier who is well posted as to the affairs of the Mackey syndicate stated, last evening, that, with-out doubt, within the next thirty days, the Mackey syndicate would have full control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, and it is well known that President Mackey has proposed to the Big Four people to work all the Mackey lines in the interest of the Big Four, if the Big Four people wish to form a traffic alliance of that character. West of Indianapolis, the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville roads, he says, could become valuable feeders to the St. Louis division of the Big Four. and, with the control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Mackey people would be in position to offer still further valuable inducements for friendly traffic relations.

The American Sabbath Union and Human To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Dr. Herrick Johnson and Dr. Edwards are representative national reformers, and their utterances pass as gospel everywhere in this country on national reform and religious legislation topics. I would like to present to your readers some quotations from these doctors, with a little comment, believing them interested in the subject which these men are crowding upon us. and against our interests if we knew it. Dr. Herrick Johnson, in an address before the American Sabbath Union, not long since, laid down the following proposition. Quoting from an Illinois Supreme Court re-

port, he says: Every individual has the right to the enjoyment of the Christian Sabbath without liability to annoyance from the ordinary secular pursuits of life, except so far as they may be dictated by

necessity or charity. That is a self-evident proposition, and needs no discussion. But there are some questions I would like to ask these nationalreform-Sunday-law advocates, simply to ascertain their idea of human rights. Certainly, every man has a right to the enjoy-ment of the Christian Sabbath; but suppose he does not wish to exercise his right to rest on the first day of the week-what then? Must he be forced to exercise it? Must be compelled to rest whether be wishes to ornot? If so, then it is demonstrated that the law asked for does not contemplate the protection of Sunday observance, as a man's right, but the enforcement of it as a duty. Governments are organized for the protection of people's rights, and not for the purpose of compelling them to ex-ercise their rights. It is considered selfevident as a law of nature that man will not need to be compelled to assert his own rights. Then how extensive an idea have these people of human rights. Let us allow

them to answer the question. Let us first see what they mean by "Right to the enjoyment." Do they mean that a man has a right to a Sabbath rest whenever he wishes to take it and on whatever day he wishes to rest, or do they mean to limit that rest to one day—Sunday? This we would infer from the proposition, which plainly implies that a person has no right to the undisturbed enjoyment of rest on any other day. If they say that a man has a right to the undisturbed enjoyment of rest on any other day of the week, then they rob themselves of all argument for a Sunday law; and if they say that a man has not that right they thereby confess that their proposed Sunday law is a law against the rights of conscience; for its well known that there are neonless for its well known that there are people who conscientiously keep "the seventh day." This is just what they mean, and it can be proved by their own words. This movement for a national Sunlay law is a movement to the effect that no man has any rights except those who keep Sunday. Here is the proof from Dr. Edwards. In a speech before a national-reform convention in New York, he used this language:

What are the rights of the atheist! I would tolerate him as I would a poor lunatic, for in my mindhe is scarcely sound; so long as he does not rave, so long as he is not dangerous, I would tol-erate him; I would tolerate him as I would a con-

spirator. That is pretty strong language, but only a small part of it. Here is another line: "Tolerate atheism, sir! There is nothing out of hell that I would not tolerate as soon." Well, that language, to be appreciated, must be explained. He explains

The atheist is a man who denies the being of a God and a future life. To him mind and mat-ter are the same, and time is the be-all and endall of consciousness and of character. The deist admits God, but denies He has any such personal control over human affairs as we call Providence, or that He manifests Himself and His will in a revelation. The Jew admits God. providence, and revelation, but rejects the entire scheme of of gospel redemption by Jesus Christ as sheer imagination, or worse, sheer imposture. The Seventh-day Baptists believe in God and Christianity, and are conjoined with other members of this class by the accident of differing with the mass of Christians upon the question of what pre-cise day of the week shall be observed as holy. These all are, for the occasion, and as far as our amendment is concerned, one class. They use the same arguments against us. They must be counted together, which we very much regret, but which we cannot help. The first-named is the leader in the discontent and the outery-the atheist, to whom nothing is higher or more sacred than man, and nothing survives the tomb. It is his class. Its labors are almost wholly in his interest; its success would be almost wholly his triumph. The rest are adjuncts to him in this contest. They must be named from him; they must be treated as, for

this question, one party. That is, the man who differs with the maority as to the exact day to be observed conscientiously, or the man who observes the seventh day because the Bible says so, instead of keeping the first day, concerning which the Bible says nothing, is classed as an atheist; and Dr. Edwards says, "An atheist is to be tolerated only as a poor lunatic." We don't write this and ask you to read it from choice, or because it is an agreeable subject to treat, but because we know here is danger, and we think you should also know it. We would have you understand here that we are not defending. nor do we wish to defend, one class of peo ple or religionists above another, although this law is aimed, most particularly, at the observers of the seventh day. The proof is this: In the Christian Statesman of July 7, 1887, it is positively denied that the atheist, among whom are those seventhday keepers, have "any reasonable claim to conscientious convictions and privileges at all." Let it be understood that whatever rights a man has are bestowed upon him by God himself. Human rights are not bestowed by civil governments. Civil government simply protects man in the rights God has given him. The Declaration of Independence voices the immortal truth on this question; but this American Sabbath Union is organized for the express purpose of protecting one class in the enjoyment of these rights and depriving another class of the same rights. It is decidedly un-American, and, worse anti-Christian. Dr. Edwards said in this same speech that "these persons whose consciences we are accused of troubling are only a few, only a small fraction of our citizenship." And Wilbur F. Crafts, in a speech before the Senate committee, spoke of them as "One or two small sects who observe Saturday." But what we want to know is, what right have they to trouble the conscience of one single man? W positively deny any such right as to either the "American Sabbath Union," the "National Reform Association," or any other union or association of any kind. God has given to every man the same right. If 99 per cent of the people of any country have a certain right, that other 1 per cent. has precisely the same right. Can this government afford to adopt the principle that majorities have a right to rule in matters of religion? Remember, majorities sometimes change. If the right of a few may be trampled upon because they differ with the majority on one point, the right with the majority on one point, the right of some others may be trampled upon because they differ on some other question, No man acquires any additional rights under civil government by becoming Christian. LAZARUS, M. D.

That's Different. Charleston News and Courier.

We had half a mind to speak out very boldly in denunciation of the brutal murder committed in New York, on Friday last, and of the very low type of civilization that must prevail in the community where this awful tragedy was enacted. We had intended to pursue this line of comment for the special purpose of teaching the New York Evening Post that human life is not more secure in New York, with its army of policemen and its courts nounced it a marvel, and promises to give of justice, than it is in Lexington, Ky. But the bill above referred to his support. Exwe are informed, by the latest advices. Senator George Raines, William F. Coggsthat Mrs. Southworth, the murderess, was raised in Kentucky, and that her victim, other gentlemen of note have signed Mr. Major Pettus, was a native of Tennessee and an officer in the Confederate army. We shall, therefore, withhold our remarks for the present.

The Pride of California.

Albany Journal A few days ago, in noting the generosity of the San Jose Athletic Association in offering \$15,000 for a fight to a finish between John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson, we called the association the brightest gem in California's golden crown. We were mistaken, for the Santa Cruz Athletic Club, an organization of scholars and gentlemen whose enthusiastic devotion to culture and the fine arts is without paral-lel, has offered \$30,000 for a similar fight between the two statesmen. The Santa Cruz Athletic Club is, without question, the most dazzling gem.

How About the Montana Dagoes?

Springfield Republican. The Australian ballot system commends itself to the Southern Democratic mind by its value as an educational test, and there is already a movement in its favor in Virginia. Very good—it is our firm belief here in Massachusetts that a man who can't read his ballot, or doesn't know enough to make a cross against the name of the candidate he wants to vote for, is not fit to have the suffrage. Such a man, white, black, or of any other hue, is the mere baggage of a political party.

Another Voice for Cleveland.

Iowa Register. The illegal bonds issued by Louisiana's 'reform' treasurer aggregate \$4,200,000, and his individual stealings amount to \$900,000. Dear reader, that treasurer is not a colored man, is not a carpet-bagger, is not a Republican, but is a genuine "reform" Southernborn Bourbon Democrat. He is in Europe now, but in a letter to a Louisiana friend a few days ago he expressed himself very strongly in favor of Cleveland for President

At the Masquerade.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Quevedo-How admirably Miss Walnut makes up as a man. If one didn't know her it were impossible to distinguish her

Curtis-There's one thing that unmasks her, though. Quevedo-What's that?

Curtis-Just watch her trying to find her

pocket; you'll see. The New South.

Washington Post. It is gratifying to see that the laudable efforts of Col. Henry W. Grady to infuse life and energy into the new South are bearing fruit, and that the esteemed Colonel's own worthy example has incited | that John Sullivan isn't forgetful, nor he a Georgia hen to lay five eggs a day.

Do not "throw up the sponge." Try the old standard remedy, Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup. Price

I highly recommend Salvation Oil. It has done more for my wife in one night than physicians have accomplished in years. FRED A. SCHULZE, 612 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.

VOTING BY MACHINERY.

An Ingenious Device Invented Which May Supersede the Ballot. New York Times (Dem.)

Australian ballot reform has been eclipsed in Rochester, within the last few days, by the invention of a "voting machine" that, so far as reform and novelty are concerned, is remarkably interesting. The inventor is Jacob H. Myers, a respected and well-to-do resident of that city, who has for years been familiar with and interested in various patents on safes, and whose knowledge of the checks and levers that go to make up the modern bank vault doubtless led to the idea he has just exemplified.

Under Mr. Myers's system each voter would pass before a board of inspectors as at present, but these gentlemen would not handle his ballots as now. They would merely decide that he was entitled to vote. The voter would then enter a door guarded | Fate of a Young Man Who Parted from His by one of the inspectors, whose duty it would be merely to see that only one man entered at a time, except in the case of a blind man, when any friend the latter might choose could accompany him. Once inside the door the voter would find before him a curious-looking wall, having the appearance of a telephone switchboard, but with knobs instead of drops.

Mr. Myers proposes to give each party a distinctive color, which it would be expected to retain during its party life. The Republican party, for instance, might be designated by red, the Democratic by yellow, the Prohibitionist by blue, the Socialist by brown, and so on to the end of the list. The man who could neither read nor write could then vote a straight party ticket without difficulty, provided he was not color blind. The voter would then find before him rows of tickets, each row proceeding down from a large piece of pasteboard of the same color as the tickets under it, and bearing the name of the party,

В	mus.		100 (200)	
	Republic'n (Red)	Dem'erat'e (Yellow.)	Prohibiti'n (Blue.)	
	President'l Electors *	President'l Electors.	President'l Electors.	
	Governor, Warner Miller.	Governor, David B. Hill.	Governor, W. J. Demorest.	100
	Congress, J. Smith.	Congress, E. Jones.	Congress, F. Freer.	
	Assembly, Haynes.	Assembly, F. Peters.	Assembly, J. Smith.	•
	Sheriff, R. Doe.	Sheriff, J. Hart.	Sheriff, A. Roe.	*
	and the second		A TOTAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	

If the voter is an old fashioned Republican or Democrat who never splits his ticket, he selects the red or yellow, as the case may be, and presses all the knobs (denoted by asterisks) under that color. A knob once pressed inward cannot be drawn out again while the man is in the voting booth, and by an ingenious, but simple, contriv-ance Mr. Myers has made it impossible for two knobs for Governor, or Congressman or any other office to be depressed at the same time.

Having pressed the knobs of all the candidates for whom he desires and is permitted to vote, the voter passes out at a second door and finds before him a third door, which he cannot open until he has closed the second. He then finds himself entirely cut off from the little compartment where the voting was done. The act of closing the second door raises a lever that in turn operates other levers, which releases the depressed buttons or knobs that the voter has pressed. The voter then finds himself shut in in a tenantless compartment just big enough to contain him if he is a large man, locked out of the voting-stall, which is empty, and in which the only possible evidence of the candidates he may have favored, the depressed knobs, has been obliterated by his act in entering this second chamber. He cannot reopen the door to the voting apartment, for it is locked behind him, and all there is left for him to do is to walk out at a third door. When he opens that third door, and not until then, the lock that fastens the door by which he gained entrance to the voting-stall springs back, and the door can be opened for the admission of a second voter. No ballot has been cast, but right back of every knob is a little indicator, exactly the same in principle as the counter of a printing press that records one every time the knob is pressed. If these recording machines were all visible to outsiders the secrecy sought to be obtained would, of course, be lost, but only one of them is visible. That would be the door by ible. That one is worked by the door by which the voter enters, and simply indi cates the number of voters who have passed in. The other indicators, forming as they do an outside wall of the voting-room, are

instead of the tedious process of counting now necessary, it is possible to see the vote cast for each and every candidate at a Mr. Myers has prepared a bill to be pre-sented to the next Legislature, proposing that, at the next spring election in this city. the State legalize the use of his machine in his own ward, the Second, of Rochester, that its practicability may be tested. A petition to the Legislature favoring the passage of the measure has alread thousands of signatures. Senator McNaughton has inspected the machine and proother gentlemen of note have signed Mr.

covered by a large iron door, which is

locked by the election officers, and when it

is unlocked, after the closing of the polls.

Myers's petition and speak most enthusiastically of his project.

SULLIVAN'S GRATITUDE. Generosity with Which He Treated a Mar

Who Saved Him from Financial Ruln. Chicago Tribune.

Years and years ago Frank Hitchcock the old-time sheriff of Peoria county, now United States marshal of Northern Illinois, had a monopoly of all the detective work in the counties along the Illinois river. He enjoys the reputation of combining great executive ability with keen perceptive fac-ulties, and above all undaunted personal courage. To-day he can unravel an al-leged mystery with all the ease imaginable, and in a style that would give many a pro-fessional Vidocq the stomach-ache. Frank had many odd experiences in his long career, but the most remarkable of all of these is told by Jake Barnes and Howard Knowles, of Peoria. According to this story, which, by the way, is pretty near a true bill, Frank was called on to in vestigate a rather peculiar case. An old chap, by name John Sullivan, living in or near Princeville, Ill., indorsed notes aggregating \$10,000 for a horse and cattle-buyer. This individual, after securing the cash on the notes, bought a lot of horses and cattle and shipped them to Chicago, where he sold them. Then he came back to Princeville, and said he had been drugged and robbed of about \$9,000. Hitchcock came into action, and, after a week spent in Chicago, concluded that the story of the robbery was all moonshine. In the course of another week the wife of the cattleman came up to Peoria to do some shopping. Hitchcock invited her into the sher-iff's office, and to make the story as short as possible, the lady broke down and confessed.
Her husband hadn't been robbed at all.
The \$9,000 was planted in the cellar of the drover's house in Princeville. Frank accompanied the lady to her home and invited Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan over to the house. He got the whole party together in the little parlor, and, in company with the drover, went down into the cellar, where two big tin cans filled with money were dug up. Then the three men and two women made tracks for the bank that had discounted notes bearing Sulli van's signature. Hitchcock got enough money to pay these, interest and all, and after tearing off the signatures handed them to Mrs. Sullivan. Old John fell on his knees and shouted for joy, while his wife cried in the most hysterical manner. Then Mr. Sullivan hugged Frank and the lady kissed him on both cheeks. "I am in no frame of mind to settle with you Frank," said Mr. Sullivan. "You have

saved me from total bankruptcy and ruin. In four days' time you will hear from me; package by express, Frank; package by express; and when you open it you will see ain't stingy, neither."

Frank returned to Peoria. He had spent a couple of hundred dollars out of his own pocket and thought the least he could expect would not be less than a thousand. The fourth day there came by express a big package labeled: "Frank Hitchcock, sheriff, Peoria, Ill Charges, 25 cents."

Frank called to Jack Lee, Judge Stevens blood, which, settling in the joints, causes the pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla eures rheumatism by neutralizing the catdity of the blood, and giving it richness and vitality. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

and one or two others who happened to be in the office at the time, "Come see what John Sullivan has sent me." The parcel was opened and there lay a book-a big brass-clasped, gilt-edged book-nicely swaddied in cotton batting. It was lifted out and examined. On the fly-leaf was the in-

scription:
"From John Sullivan to his best friend,
Frank Hitchcock." In the middle of the book were a couple of leaves intended for photographs, and there were two photographs, too—one of Mr. John Sullivan and one of Mrs. Sullivan. It was a nice new copy of the latest edition of the Holy Bible, for which John Sullivan paid \$14 in ready money. This was all Mr. Hitchcock ever received for his work in this particular bit of detective business.

A DARING CONSPIRACY.

Bride to Seek Fortune. Canandaigna (N. Y.) Special.

Mrs. George Reddington, a pretty young woman of this village, doffs her widow's weeds to-day after wearing them two years. This is because her husband, whose death at Lakin, Kan., two years ago, was pretty well established, has been found alive in a Western insane asylum. Three years ago, Reddington, who was a popular young newspaper man, secretly married a fascinating and well-connected young girl of Canandaigua, and soon after started for Kansas to make his fortune. He took up some government land and went into real estate speculations with two other pioneers, and his prospects were bright. Cheering letters were received by his wife and mother, and the former was anticipating an early departure to join him at Lakin, where he was preparing a home for her, when, May 27, 1887, a dispatch was for her, when, May 27, 1887, a dispatch was received here stating that the young man had been suddenly killed by falling from a house he was building. His young wife, who had just given birth to a son, was not informed of the sad event. Orders were telegraphed for the immediate shipment of the body to Canandaigua, and in reply came a dispatch stating that the body had already been buried. Mrs. Slater, his mother was anxious that the remains mother, was anxious that the remains should be forwarded at once, and another dispatch was sent giving orders for the immediate exhuming and shipment of the body. In answer to the second dispatch came the distressing intelligence that the grave had been robbed. When Mrs. Slater recovered sufficiently from her prostration she started for Lakin, accompanied by her uncle. Upon their arrival they were in-formed by Reddington's partners that he had been killed in the manner described in their dispatches. The hasty burial they excused on the ground of rapid decomposition, and they pretended to be as much mystified at the robbery of the grave as the grief-stricken mother was by the whole affair. Mrs. Slater returned to her home with no satisfactory solution of the mystery, but she left a detective in the West in charge of the case. A few weeks after her return she was summoned to Lakin again by the intelligence that her dead son's former partners had applied for the payment of a policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for \$5,000 on Reddington's life. which appeared to have been made payable to them with all regularity. The proofs of death and burial were all regular and when Mrs. Slater demanded an investigation, scores of neighbors swore that they saw the boy's dead body in the coffin before its interment. The mother was not yet satisfied and she notified the insurance company that she doubted the regularity of the matter. Mutual Life Insurance detectives then joined the one employed by Mrs. Slater, and they secured evidence sufficient to arrest the young partners for fraud. Both escaped, however, one forfeiting his bail and the other getting free through an irregularity in the complaint. Mrs. Slater, despairing of a satisfactory solution of the mystery, returned to her home but left the Pinkerton agent at Lakin with instructions to continue work on the case until something definite was learned.

After her second visit to Lakin Mrs. Slater became possessed of the conviction that her son was still alive, but many friends feared that her belief was only the fancy of a mind which had been nearly shattered by the shock it had sustained. She spurred the detectives on, however, while the young bride, or widow, accepted the evidence of her husband's death as conclusive and put on mourning. The deconclusive, and put on mourning. The detective believed that Reddington had either been murdered, and his body secreted to prevent the detection of the crime, or that he had been put out of the way temporarily and was still alive. He resolved to work upon the latter theory, and in pursuance of it, hit upon the plan of searching income accounts. ing insane asylums. For months he made the rounds of such institutions in the West without encouragement. The other day, however, just as he was about to change his plan, he found the object of his search in an asylum in the West, physically well, but mentally shattered. From the evidence gathered by the detective, it is well established that Reddington was heavily drugged about the time of his reported death. It was while he was under the influence of the drug that the citizens of Lakin saw him in a coffin, and supposed him to be dead. The dose was powerful enough to produce the desired appearance of the body, and it had a terrible effect

upon the mind. From the date of his reported death up to a few weeks ago life was a blank to Reddington, and, although he is nearly well enough to leave the institution, he can recall nothing but a sensation which he characterizes as fading out of existence. He writes that he is anxious to get he but his mother is in Florida in feeble health, and, in her present condition, cannot be informed of the discovery of her son. The wife, who is living with J. Vanderberg here, has been informed, and to-day she takes off the garb of mourning which she has worn for two years. No trace has been discovered of Reddington's partners since they disappeared. When Reddington returns to Canandaigua he will find, besides an overjoyed wife, a bright baby boy nearly two years old, of whose existence he is now entirely ignorant.

A Great Scheme That Did Not Work.

Nebraska Journal. The Democrats of Iowa who had glee-fully planned to keep the House of Representatives unorganized during the entire session, having it in their power to pre-vent a quorum in that body, it being a tie between the two parties, so that the Governor could appoint a Senator after adjournment to fill Allison's place, have suddenly waked up with the taste of ashes in their mouths. They have been told finally that until the two houses have organized the Legislature cannot canvass the vote for State officers, and until the vote for State officers is canvassed there will be no Democratic Governor to appoint a Democrat to succeed Allison. The Republicans alone would reap a political advantage by preventing the organization of the House until the close of the session. Filibustering has consequently lost all its charm to the lowa Democrats.

A Throne in the Market.

New York Tribune. You can get the throne of Hawaii for a trifle of \$800,000, perhaps less if you pay cash down. The throne is in good condi-tion, having been recently upholstered with the best curled hair. The crown and the scepter, both as good as new, will be thrown in, as King Kalakana would like to go out of the king business if somebody will make it worth while for him to withdraw. At least the Hawaiian dicky birds say so.

They Read Sunday Papers.

In Canada no Sunday newspapers are printed. Such printing is against the law, and the law is enforced. But the Canadians are not entirely bereft of Sunday literature. They buy the Sunday newspapers printed in the United States, and the Canadian publishers are crying out for protection against an intrusive traffic in goods it would be unlawful to make in Canada, but not unlawful to vend.

Cleveland as a Lawyer. New York Letter.

Ex-President Cleveland is reported by lawyers here not to have made a striking impression in his practice at the bar, nor do the few decisions which he has made as referee suggest any profundity of legal attainments.

He'd Been There. Philadelphia Inquirer. Have a drink, grandpop? "What is it?" "Schuylkill."

"No. dear-I have no teeth." RHEUMATISM originates in lactic acid in th blood, which, settling in the joints, causes the "THE FRIEND OF MAN."

A Distinguished Ex-Consul Visits Friends at the Capital.

Sojourning in the capital, the guest of his old friend, Simon Wolf, is the Hon. B.F.Peixotto. Few men, few Americans, have done more for mankind. In every fibre of his being an intense American, he is at the same time an ardent Israelite, and has won by acts, his title, "the friend of man." When in 1870 the cry came from Roumania that the Jews of that country were being butchered and murdered, he, then in full practice as an attorney in San Francisco, volunteered to go as an emmissary of peace and concord. General Grant created the consulate, to which no salary was attached, and Mr. Peixotto was appointed. For six long years he labored day and night, in sunshine and in storm, against tremendous odds, and accomplished wonders on and in behalf of his race and humanity.

It was his thorough work that led to recognition of Jewish rights at the famous Berlin conference, and it was he who laid the foundation of the schools and societies that now enrich and benefit that country, Broken in health and finances, he returned to his native land in 1877. President Hayes and Secretary Evarts, recognizing his great services, appointed him to Lyons, France, where for seven years he discharged the difficult duties of consul, not only to the satisfaction of the exporters and importers, but of the State and Treasury departments, having by his intelligence and rare knowledge saved our government millions, and euriched by his fine reports the consular service.

In 1884 President Cleveland removed him, and since then he has practiced his profession in his native city of New York, respected and esteemed by all. He is a ripe scholar, a fluent speaker and a genial companion.

Answered Correctly.

Detroit Free Press. A teacher in one of the public schools of Detroit was giving a lesson on patriotism.

The children seemed to know very little about Washington except the hatchet story and the fact that he was a great and good man, which they had read in the second reader. At last the teacher said:

"You stay home from school on Washington's birthday, but you never do so on my birthday. Why not?"

And with surprising emphasis came the answer: "Cause he never told a lie."

A Delicate Suggestion.

Philadelphia Times. Brother Talmage, of whom no one wishes otherwise to speak disrespectfully, has reached Athens, and last Sunday preached from Mars Hill. As the contrast which is thus suggested has been several centuries in coming, the mind, solicitous for our national reputation, finds a relief in the reflection that perhaps Mars Hill has grown

Why She Wants a Divorce. Norristown Herald.

A New York woman has sued for a divorce because her husband declined to buy her champagne for dinner after they attended services at Dr. Talmage's church. There are some hard-hearted husbands in this world. It is difficult for their wives to retain their religion.

Find the Point in the Dictionray. Harvard Lampoon.

What is the first mention in the Bible of a young gentleman's giving a bouquet to a When Adam took a lichen to Eve.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SOCIETY NOTICE.

A. O. N. M. S.—Nobles, Attend!—Stated meeting o'clock, J. T. BRUSH, G. P. o'clock, Jos. W. SMITH, Recorder.

DIED.

HELWIG-Anna, wife of Charles Helwig, aged 66 years. Funeral at residence of her son, No. 94 West Walnut street, 9:30 a, m., and at First German Evan-gelical Church, corner New York and East streets, at 10:00 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 1. Friends invited.

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-LADY AGENTS, WHO CAN MAKE \$18 per week; only \$2 security for outfit. Call on J. C. DANIELS, 47 Russell ave. WYANTED-GENERAL STATE AGENT TO W ANTED—GENERAL STATE AGENT TO open office headquarters in some principal city, assume exclusive control of our business, and appoint local or sub-agents in every city in this State. Goods well known, staple as flour, in universal demand, and pay a net profit of 50 to 100 per cent. Address, with credentials, THE UNION COMPANY, 744 Broadway, New York.

WANTED-SALESMEN.

WANTED—Salesmen at \$75 per month salary and expenses, to sell a line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston,

CALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE-A few good men o to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

TAJEN'S Real Estate Exchange, 79 E. Market. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE - COPYRIGHT - MONEY IN IT for a live man who knows how. Call on C. E.

OR SALE-VALUABLE PATENT IMPROVE

I ment on Elevators. Now in operation at Star Finishing Works, 2335 Hamilton st. Philadelphia

Pa. Preserves life and limb. For full particulars ap ply to ROBT. J. WALKER, Inventor. MATURAL GAS LANDS FOR SALE.

160 acres on Noblesville road, eight miles from Indianapolis. No wells yet drilled on this land, but tands on all sides have flowing wells, from which entire supply for Indianapolis is obtained. For prices apply to L. A. COQUARD, 124 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

COR SALE-

On specially easy terms, a completely equipped Mallable and Gray Iron Foundry, in full running order. Property is 225 by 160 feet, brick building, with machine-shop, patterns, etc., and is situated within three blocks of the switch-track, in the heart of St. Louis.

AUCTION SALE.

A UCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION.

A of elegant new furniture, household goods, carpets, rugs and silverware, sold to satisfy a morigage. I will sell at my room, No. 83 East Washington street, on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock a.m., and continuing until all are sold. The goods consist in part of one solid walnut, round French plate-glass bedroom set, with marble-top, appraised at \$125; one antique oak cheval suite, appraised at \$150; one antique oak cheval suite, appraised at \$100, and one at \$65. The above suites have French plate mirrors, and are of the latest patterns; also, a number of other styles, parlor suites, bed lounges, revolving book-case, fine antique side-boards, carpets, Smyrna, goat and other rigs, lace curtains, china chamber sets, French china tea sets, water sets, silver-plated knives, forks, spoons tea sets, water sets, silver-plated knives, forks, spoons and fruit plates; albums, hat-racks, fancy chairs in cane, walnut and rattan; a fine line of pictures, and a great variety of other goods. The above goods are all new and first-class, and worthy the attention of buy-ers. Terms cash. A. L. HUNT, Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL. MONEY-QUICK-TRY BRYAN, NO. 1 NORTH

TO LOAN-MONEY-ON FARM AND CITY property, at 6 per cent. D. H. WILES. LOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. FINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE, FARMS and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACS MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-

TO LOAN-Private funds on farm and city property. Large loans on business property, 6 per cent. STANTON & SCOTT, 34 2 North Delaware st. M ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW. M. est market rate; privileges for payment before due We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis,



CAIN ONE POUND

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE

THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER.

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. EN-DORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

THE THE PARTY NAMED IN THE PARTY NAMED IN

THOUGHT IT WAS NEURALGIA

But Gun Wa Correctly Diagnosed the Trouble and Effected a Cure.

"Have I been treated by Dr. Gun Wa, and have I been benefited? Well, if you had knon me two months ago you would not have asked those questions," said Mrs. Charles Robinson. "I'll tell you the truth about it. For two years I suffered constantly with what the doctors called neuralgia, and was almost dead. Then I began to get better, and the pain would only last a short time; and then would return with greater violence, and it would leave me in such a nervous state that I was losing my mind. The doctors told my husband that I was going insane, and could not live any length of time. I would be despondent and then happy. Several times, while I was despondent, I had tried to kill myself, and when I had the neuralgia they would have to watch me to prevent my doing it, but I would not do it now, and am glad I

"A short time ago my husband took me out to the Insane Asylum, and my friends said all the time I was talking about the asylum; in fact, I had lost my mind. I had no appetite, and was all run down in my general health. Along about the first of September we went up-town together, and when I returned I was taken down with the neuralgia again, and could not speak. My friends thought I was dying, and my little daughter and husband stood at my bed crying, and thought I was gone that time. The doctor said he had done everything he could, and if they wanted another doctor to call him, as it was impossible for me to live much longer. But I lay there for three weeks, under the influence of morphine to quiet the pain, and at no time



"I saw Dr. Gun Wa's circular, and told my busband that I was going to see him, and October 2 we went. Dr. Gun Wa said that my trouble was caused from female weakness, and that it had gone to my brain, and when he said what his price was, my husband said 'wewill try it, and if it don't do you any good I'll kick up a muss about it.' I have taken the medicine right along, and the other day I told my husband that I wished I had a barrel, it was so pleasant to take.

"I am well now, and any one that don't think I am can ask any of my neighbors, and they will tell the same thing. I wish all the ladies suffering as I was would call on me, and I'll tell them what Gun Wa's Chinese Herb and Vegetable Remedies have done for me." Mrs. Robinson moved here from Cincinnati, and said she had almost broken her husband up in paying doctors' bills and for medicines, and that they were thankful to Gun Wa for having restored her to health and keeping her from an insane asylum.

Those who kindly send Gun Wa their testimonials of cure will confer a favor by inclosing their picture, as without it their testimonials are useless

for advertising purposes. Gun Wa is a Chinese physician, who can not, under the American laws, practice midicine, so he sells prepared Chinese Vegetable Remedies for several months, during which time he has effected so many remarkable cures that his name will soon be a household word in Indiana. His suit of parlors are in the second story of 25 West Washington street. Every patient will see Gun Wa privately. No charge for consulta-

A friendly chat with Gun Wa costs nothing If you cannot call on him, send for his circular on cancer, tapeworm, rheumatism, piles, female weakness, catarra, or his book on nervous diseases. Cures guaranteed. Office hours—9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday—10 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 4 p. m. In

writing always inclose 4 cents in stamps. Call

GUN WA. 25 West Washington St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Gun Wa has several parlors. You will see him

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES Creatly improved with swinging shackles on on side. Easiest riding related made. The springs length en and shorten according to the weight put on them

C. & E. W. BRADFORD, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TAKEN UP. TAKEN UP-BROWN MARE-About 10 years old, three white feet. Call at 177 East Wash. st.

FOR RENT. WO BOOMS, WITH POWER, ON MERIDIAN and South streets. Apply at Bryce's Bakery.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. WANTED-TO BUY-STOCK OF MERCHAN dise. JOHN JUDD, St. Joseph, Mich.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILL TAKE A FEW HORSES TO WINTER W at \$5 per month; stabled nights and stormy weather. W. F. CHRISTIAN, 206 N. Alabama st. BE IT KNOWN, That Louis Hollweg, Henry Schnull, D. P. Erwin, J. C. Shaffer, J. F. Wallick, Bruce Carr, Harvey M. La Foliette, Wm. Evans, Dr. George W. Combs, Edward J. Robison, Arthur Jordan, J. W. Hadley, John L. Griffiths, J. A. Lemcke and Affred F. Potts have associated themselves together for the purpose of organizing a life and accident insurance company to be known as the "National Building and Loan Life Insurance Company," and that the following named persons, Louis Hollweg, Wm. Evans and A. F. Potts, have been designated as commissioners to superintend and receive subscriptions to the central stock of the said company; and commissioners to superintend and receive subscrip-ticus to the capital stock of the said company; and notice is hereby given that the subscription books for the stock of said company will be opened at the office of Griffiths & Potts, attorneys at law, 19% North Pennsylvania street, Indianapelis, Ind., on the morn-ing of Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock a. m., and remain open until the full amount of the capital stock of said company, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, is sub-scribed. Nov. 13, 1889. scribed. Nov. 13, 1889.